

# Palatka Daily News

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday, at Palatka, Florida, by Vickers & Guerry.

M. M. Vickers.....Business Manager.  
Goode M. Guerry.....Editor.  
Miss Nell Lucas.....Society Editor.

The management reserves the right to reject all objectionable advertising. Rates for advertising space made known on application.

Subscription prices in advance  
One year.....\$5.00 One month.....00c  
Six months.....\$2.50 One week.....15c

Telephone.....195

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1919

## DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

Several weeks ago the Saturday Evening Post was compelled to leave out 30 pages of advertising, which meant a loss to them of \$150,000 for that particular issue, as they charge \$5,000 per page.

Very seldom now a Sunday edition of a metropolitan daily goes to press without leaving out from 5 to 15 pages of advertisements. In fact the merchants of the world are buying so much advertising space at the present time that thousands of the weekly papers are finding it difficult to handle the great increase.

At the recent convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World held in New Orleans, George Creel, the United States publicity head during the war, said in an address that advertising had as much to do with bringing the horrible Hun to his knees as any other one element.

Champion Clark Creel and many others of the prominent speakers at this convention predicted that within the next two or three years there would be created by the government a department of advertising just the same as there is now a department of agriculture, department of war and other departments.

Speaker Clark made the broad statement that the greatest factor in the world today was advertising and further said that the department heads at Washington realized this as a fact and predicted it would not be a great many years before the government would be a buyer of newspaper advertising space in which to place before the public plans for the improvement of the country as a whole.

More money is being spent for advertising today than ever in the history of the world before.

English manufacturers and importers are advertising throughout the civilized world, likewise the United States, France, Germany and all other nations.

The manufacturers, the large and small merchant are spending thousands of dollars today for advertising where a few years ago they were spending hundreds.

Look at the papers and magazines of general circulation you see from day to day and you will note articles of merchandise being advertised that have been on the market for 50 or more years, but which you have never heard of before.

## OPERA IN GERMAN.

Except as applied to the present attempt to revive German opera in New York, the plea which a young matron made before Mayor Hylan would enlist no little sympathy. "I am astonished at the continuation of the hate," she said. "I think that the people of German descent have suffered enough, when they had to send their sons to kill their relatives while they were being persecuted on this side at the same time. I have two little children, and if I am ostracized just because I have German blood in my veins I don't see how I can make good Americans of them." It is true that even the most loyal of our citizens of German descent have suffered from the hatred of Germany, and it is true that a continuation of the hate is a grave menace to the Americanization which we all desire. Yet it was never more evident than at the Lexington Opera House that the chief fault lies with the tactlessness of Germans themselves—a tactlessness which it is difficult to distinguish from obstinate defiance of American opinion.

In the disorders which occurred last spring, on the occasion of a similar attempt, it was sufficiently evident that the present venture was likely to result in riot. Repeated warnings have been uttered by our former soldiers and sailors. Yet the opera was given, and with the collaboration of singers who, in the early years of the war, flaunted their allegiance to Germany, even flying the German flag until the very day when to do so was treason to the United States. The opera selected, moreover, contains a precious bit of propaganda—a scene in which Germans are exhorted to remain true to their own masters and to despise the traditions of other nations. Even while contemplating their own misfortunes, it might have occurred to these Germans that others have fared as ill, or worse. The Allies have suffered the loss of millions in killed and wounded, the loss of countless fair cities and villages, the ruin of many a smiling countryside. And it was the Germans who "willed the war," as they first preached the gospel of hate.

A time may some day come when the passions inflamed by the slaughter and destruction will have measurably subsided, when it will be possible to renew our old appreciation of what is admirable in German music. Already a strong current is setting toward an era of peace and good-will. But the process is necessarily slow, and any attempt to force it can only result in arresting it, turning it violently backward. For the present the best thing any one of German ancestry can do is to forget what has passed—or, if that is not possible, to hide his sense of it from the public view. If the Germans among us persist in defying the popular mood, the "hate" will continue and they will have only themselves to blame for it.

## OUR PRESS SERVICE.

The News disclaims any intent to engage in a controversy as to the merits or demerits of any legitimate enterprise. It also disclaims any intent to belittle, demean or make odorous comparisons of one telegraphic press service as against another. But this journal does reserve the right to recognize an obvious criticism of its services to the people of Palatka and Putnam county.

The News is a member of the United Press Association. Application was made for membership in the Associated Press for the sole reason that the Associated Press maintained a bureau at Jacksonville and in a position to render service to this paper at about half the cost of any other service which did not maintain a Jacksonville

bureau. This difference in cost was due to the difference in telegraph tolls between Jacksonville and Atlanta, the nearest bureau of the United Press.

The News was refused admission to membership of the Associated Press because objection was filed by a member already in the field here, this being a rule of the Associated Press, but not in accordance with the ethics of newspaperdom.

The News then entered into negotiations with the United Press, secured a franchise and is now offering a service which is proving more acceptable than any other service within the experience of the publishers of this paper. We pay more for it, but we are glad now that we were forced to this extra expense, for we are getting a better service. The United Press serves more afternoon papers than any other two press services in the United States. It has more beats to its credit than any other two services. It is non-partisan, devoid of encumbering detail in reporting foreign news and is accurate.

The News expects to increase at an early date, the amount of this service in words, and at the earliest practicable moment will install a full leased wire service.

## ON THE BALTIC.

The cloud of rumors, exaggerations, anticipated hopes, and downright falsehoods which is puffed out from the eastern part of the Baltic leaves us still in some doubt as to the situation around Petrograd. But the British War Office, which presumably knows what it is talking about, has announced the fall of Kronstadt—which, it would seem, took place without a fight, and was in fact a surrender by a garrison which had lost heart. In contrast with this evidence of low morale was the performance of a Bolshevik division which attempted to force its way into Petrograd, and which though badly beaten appears to have put up a hard fight. The army of Yudenitch seems to have surrounded the city, at least on the western and southern sides, and cut the railroads leading into the interior. How much of this represents the work of tanks and cavalry raiders, and how much is an actual investment, remains to be seen. At any rate, the British-Russian-Estonian army is in the very suburbs of the city, but would seem to be meeting with strong resistance. Eskoff, too, an important railroad junction well away to the southwest of the old Russian capital, is still being attacked; so that there may be a slackening in Yudenitch's victorious advance as Bolshevik reinforcements come up.

Further south the armies attacking Riga seem to be held up for the moment, while their commander, Colonel Avaloff-Bermondit, takes time to tell an American correspondent that "nothing can prevent a coalition of Russia and Germany," and that America ought to ally herself with this combination and discipline England. There are hearts that will beat in enthusiastic unison with these sentiments in America, but not many of them. Avaloff-Bermondit further observes that Russia, under this new German restoration, will be a constitutional monarchy—the President and Chancellor of the German Republic may be interested in this—and says that he is grateful to the German soldiers of Von der Goltz's army "for coming to Russia's assistance."

He ought to be grateful; a recent dispatch says that Avaloff-Bermondit's army before Riga consisted of 7,000 Russians of one sort or another, and 30,000 Germans. Meanwhile, the German Cabinet has expressed its pained and surprised regret that Von der Goltz, now back in Berlin, should have sent a telegram of good wishes to Avaloff-Bermondit. The General would have been punished for this, the Cabinet assures us, if he had not taken an unfair advantage by resigning from the army; of course you can't punish a man who has resigned.

These official German comments on the Baltic war are entertaining and sometimes instructive. But the fact remains that Avaloff-Bermondit's picture of a Russo-German alliance, which looks somewhat fantastic now, was more plausible a week ago; the danger, when the campaign against the Letts began, was a very real and great one. To some extent that danger has been averted by the successes against the Bolsheviks of a Russian army friendly to the Allies; still more it has been minimized by the failure of the first attack of the Baltic armies of reaction. The Letts who have so valiantly defended Riga have protected more than their own country, and the Governments and peoples of the free nations ought to remember that to their honor.

## THE SOURCE.

Each year finds the farmer nearer and nearer the goal—stabilized prices for his products. But with the progress that has been made in the last few years we, of the farming and growing areas, still permit the shrewd market manipulators to tell us what we shall get for our products.

Yesterday's dispatches carried a story from Ohio saying that the farmers had decided to cut down production for the reason that they did not find it profitable to raise crops any more, even at the present high prices. No doubt farmers in other communities, where they happen to be organized, will follow suit. This will constitute, as it were, a strike.

If this practice becomes general among the tillers of the soil it will not require any great imagining to see what will happen. A strike of no group of men following an industry would bring about such a catastrophe as one by the farmers.

But why not? Unless the farmer gets enough out of his crop to provide him with at least the necessities of life, and a comfortable living why should he keep on producing? We in Florida must keep the balance of trade slightly in our favor by products of the soil, to a very large extent. But of the product of the soil does not leave us a sufficient balance to purchase the manufactured articles that come from other sections and which are essential to peace and happiness and comfort, why should we continue producing?

But is it possible for farmers to successfully engineer a strike without organization? It is not. In some localities they are organized, and have demanded a stipulated price for their products before the seed went into the ground. An arbitrary exercise of such power would be a calamity, but to exercise it to the end that there is just reward for the producer would be a boon indeed.

Then, organization among the growers of fruits, vegetables, beef and pork, and all other commodities raised in Florida would bring about a condition redounding greatly to the benefit of the producers.

Producing food is the source. The source of all living, peace and happiness. Men lived and prospered without the coal mines, the steel mills of the workshop, but they have never, and never will be able to live without the products of the soil.

"No Sugar In Sight," says a headline. Naturally. They're all keeping it out of sight now.

## "Not the Fault of the President; It Is the Omission of Our Laws"

By MAJ. HARRY B. HAWES

At the conclusion of hostilities our president appointed himself, selected four associates, and proceeded to the conference in Paris. These five men spoke for the United States of America, and from the first meeting until the treaty was signed theirs was the voice of the United States.

Whether the commission truly interpreted or failed to interpret the wishes of the American people they were placed in the unfortunate position of not knowing positively what our people wanted. They guessed that it favored a certain policy, which was their policy, and it may be they guessed correctly. To this day they do not know. If they had known there would be no discussion in the senate.

George of England, Clemenceau of France and Orlando of Italy knew that if at any time they failed to properly interpret the wishes of their countries the legislative branches of their governments had in their possession the power of recall. No king, monarch, president or ruler of a single nation in Europe is permitted to exercise the same unrestricted right as our laws give to a president.

The president must not be blamed because he exercised these unusual, extraordinary powers. It is not his fault; it is the omission of our law.

Will the Democratic party, the Republican party, or a new party secure for the people of the United States a right that is possessed even by the people living under the monarchies of Europe, or shall our executive retain and exercise a power more unrestricted, unrestrained and autocratic than that of any European ruler?

This is a problem for the future and is independent of the question of the ratification or approval of the peace treaty or the League of Nations.

## POOR DO NOT GET A FAIR DEAL IN COURT

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION MAKES ILLUMINATING REPORT.

Asserts Law Is Being Used Generally to Assist Wealthy and Dishonest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—(United Press)—The Carnegie Foundation made public today.

A report on "Justice and the Poor," written by Reginald Heber Smith of the Boston bar, with a foreword by Elihu Root, who calls it a "systematic treatise and practical handbook on the administration of justice in the United States in the direction which is at this time of the most critical importance." He says "it is full of trustworthy information and suggestion."

In Part I, which deals with "the existing denial of justice to the poor," the following assertion is made:

"The administration of American justice is not impartial; the rich and the poor do not stand on an equality before the law; the traditional method of providing justice has operated to close the doors of the courts to the poor, and has caused a gross denial of justice in all parts of the country to millions of persons."

The report is based on a study which embraced Mr. Smith's investigation at first hand of courts and legal aid organizations throughout the country during the last three years, and his experience as counsel for the Legal Aid Society in Boston.

The report says the denial of justice to the poor is national in scope and is caused by delays which handicap the poorer litigant, court costs and fees charged by the State which too often prohibit access to the courts by the poor, and the expense of lawyers' services.

The second part deals with remedial agencies which can be employed to make the position of the poor more equal to those of larger means. The report describes the procedure in small claims courts with their informal procedure, the domestic relations courts and their use of probation officers, and industrial accident commissions administering workmen's compensation acts.

## AGED MAN PRAYS ALL NIGHT; GIVES HIS FARM.

From a veteran of the Cross, eighty-two years old, Dr. S. B. Rogers, director of the Baptist 75 million campaign for Florida, has received the following letter:

"This is the day of prayer for the 75 Million Campaign and the day of prayer for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom in the world. It should be the day to contribute in a substantial way to the great cause. I have been praying for it since the organization, but last night I prayed all night. I could not think how I could give anything to the cause. I am eighty-two years old, poor and afflicted, but about daybreak this morning I remembered I owned 120 acres of land valued at \$720, so I asked God why I could not give it. Well, I decided at once to give it. Now, I ask you to whom and how I shall make the deed?"

## Fall Millinery

There's something really fascinating about the styles this season. Prospective purchasers will find stunning examples of the modish millinery, in all of the various types in my display.

### Dressy Hats

or the genteel tailor made models are to be found here.

Come and look at them.

Miss Kate L. Lucas  
Lemon Street

## The Putnam National Bank of Palatka, Florida

Capital, Surplus and Profit Account

\$140,000.00

Total Liability to Depositors

\$800,000.00

"Our Strength is Our Guarantee"

We Solicit Your Account

Safe deposit boxes for rent \$3.00 per year.

## Have plenty of Gas—

We keep it. And we sell it 25 cents per gallon. It's what makes things move these days.

Mobiloids, 25 cents per quart.

Polarine, 20 cents per quart.

Goodyear Tires. Most miles for the money. Best by test.

WE CARRY FORD ACCESSORIES

CIGARS AND COLD DRINKS

H. C. MERWIN

LEMON STREET ONE BLOCK WEST OF COURT HOUSE

## Transfer?

LET US DO IT FOR YOU

All kinds of hauling. Prompt service.

PHILLIPS Transfer Co.

TELEPHONES

Office 358

Night 134

## Machine Shop

THE MOST COMPLETE AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THIS SECTION.

We make all kinds of Brass Castings and Bearings. Perfect workmanship, reasonable prices.

AUTO ACCESSORIES LAMPS BATTERIES

## Insyde Tires

C. A. AMES

Howell Building

Lemon Street

## Have You Got BATTERY TROUBLES?

We carry a full line of

PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES

In sizes for every car.

FREE INSPECTION AND DISTILLED WATER SUPPLIED.

All kinds of repairing on batteries, generators and magnetos.

PUTNAM ELECTRIC GARAGE

In Howell Hotel Building.

## "SEEDS THAT SATISFY."

OUR

SEEDS EVERYWHERE EMBRACE DESERVED SUCCESS

HODGE & SONS THE SEEDSMEN

Phone 210. 117 Lemon St. PALATKA, FLA. THE NEW SEED STORE

WE WISH TO ANNOUNCE that our new Fall Goods are arriving now. We have just received some NEW CROP CEREALS, including

Prepared Buckwheat, Pancake, Graham Flours, Oatmeal, Farina and other breakfast foods.

To go with the above we have a great variety of

Syrup in Cans

and a splendid line of

Jams and Jellies

ALSO NEW DRIED FRUITS

"The Quality and Quantity Store."

L. C. STEPHENS Cor. Kirby and Morris Phone 84

WANTED—To buy crop on the trees from small orange grove. See Florida Grocery Co. 10-11-19.

DR. E. W. WARREN. Res. Phone 37 Office Phone 71

FOR SALE—Ford car, 1916 Model, imperfect order, and as good as the day it was bought. It has new tires, one extra front tire, and extra equipment. It is a city inch tread. Price, \$500. For particulars write Capt. H. E. Anderson, Interlachen, Florida.

FOR SALE—Oakland 40, Truck in good condition. Very cheap. H. O. Gates, Lake Como, Fla. dw. 11.